

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR STEAMERS TO SHIP ON

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, LUTZOW, WEDNESDAY,
GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, 30th Nov, at Noon,
ANTWERP and HAMBURG, Capt. F. v. Binzer (T. 17,300)

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, PRINZ LUDWIG, About WEDNESDAY,
Capt. F. v. Binzer (T. 18,300) 30th November.

MANILA, YAF, ANGAUR, NEW, PRINZ SIGISMUND, SATURDAY,
GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYD, Capt. D. Lenz (T. 6,000) 3rd Dec, at Daylight.
NEY and MELBOURNE

KOBE and YOKOHAMA, COBLENZ, About THURSDAY,
Capt. H. Regeer (T. 6,750) 13th December.

KUDAT and SANDAKAN, BORNEO, Middle of
Capt. F. Sambill (T. 5,050) December.

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphic. New System of
Telephones.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1910.

Intimations.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.
VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences, dizziness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, etc. or neuritis, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, increasing dementia, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, leading down excruciating, swelling, diarrhoea, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-coloured water, etc., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve wreckage, and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the nervous, ill-health, and dependency by which we are confronted every hour, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Having the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerve, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the filling energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who have so recently seemed played out, used up and valueless. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvelous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it penetrates and purifies to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wherever and in whatever form met with, removing all blotches, pimples, eruptions, swellings, and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unattractive patches, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad lice, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, gonorrhea or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and backache, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

Send stamped addressed envelope for free booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for trial bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., 408, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTS, CASH CHEMISTS.

GENTLEMEN,
WE HAVE SOMETHING TO
SUIT YOU!

JUST ARRIVED, a wide range of New
Fashionable Suit length pieces of 3/2 yds.
—double width.

Pyjama Suits, Woollen, Flannel
and Flannellette.

Silk Scarves, assorted colours;
Scarf Pins, rolled gold and gold
plated, Dress Neck Ties, White
and Black.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO.,
No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
Hongkong, 15th November, 1910. [682]

SAVE YOUR HEALTH
in drinking the cheapest and most
agreeable Table Mineral Water

"COUZAN GATIER"
approved by the French Faculty
of Medicine.

Large Bottles \$0.50
Dozen 3.25
Case 50 Bottles \$1.50
" 60 " \$1.20

Sole Agents:
"FRENCH STORE."
Hongkong, 18th July, 1910. [47]

OSMAN & GASUM,
1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED
Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS
& FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.
LACE and EMBROIDERIES a speciality.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and
HOUSEHOLD LINENS.
Samples on application.
Coast Port Orders carefully
executed
Hongkong, 6th September, 1910. [45]

LEE YEE
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.
HAS ALWAYS ON HAND
CIGARS, CIGARETTES
AND
TOILET REQUISITES
FOR SALE.
17, D'AGUILAR STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1910. [15]

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., Ltd.

Telegraphic Address:—"DOCK," Yokohama.

Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th, 5th Edition, Liebig's, Scott's, A.L. and
Watkin's.

DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT:—Telephones: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

No. 1 DOCK. No. 2 DOCK. No. 3 DOCK.

Docking Length 515 ft. Docking Length 376 ft. Docking Length 481 ft.
Width of Entrance 80 " Width of Entrance 50 " Width of Entrance 63 "
Water on Blocks 28 " Water on Blocks 26 " Water on Blocks 21.5 "

Mooring basin 600 feet x 100 feet x 25 feet deep.

EVERY description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material including
tail shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to lift 45 tons,
pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, tugs, lighters
constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT:—
Telephones: Midoricho Office 53, or 575, Customs Branch Office 1322, Takashimacho
Office 191, or 2050, Iritancho Office 2151.

106 buildings, principally of brick and steel, 358 entrances. 13 buildings are private
bonded warehouses. Floor area 73,343 square yards or 15.15 acres. Direct water frontage of
236 miles in length, part having a depth of 25 feet at low water, suitable for steamers dis-
charging direct into warehouses. Railway siding with direct connection to the Government
railway. Use of 45 ton derrick, tugs, launches, etc. Customhouse brokerage and insurance
undertaken. Rates moderate.

Yokohama, October 18th, 1910. [13]



FREE TRIAL.

TRY THE

ROYAL STANDARD
TYPEWRITER

(VISIBLE)

Cost \$165 Little, Last Long. Will

Always Give Satisfaction.

PHONE No. 482 and the machine

will be at your office for free trial.

Repair to any Make of

TYPEWRITERS.

GRAMAPHONES,

AND

SEWING MACHINES.

A speciality. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MOTOR CARS, BICYCLES and

TYPEWRITERS

FOR HIRE.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT

61, DES VIEUX ROAD.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHENWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1910. [15]

AMAZING DIVORCE SEQUEL.

LOVE LETTERS AFTER THE DECREE.

"One of the most extraordinary cases that
had ever engaged his attention." In these
words the Westminster coroner summed up an
inquiry into the death of Eugene Henry, aged
forty-four years, a medical student of Lewisham,
who jumped from Waterloo Bridge last
month and whose body was later recovered.

Henry Lee Henry stated that his brother
divorced his wife ten years ago. He seemed
to be worried about it and had arranged to go
down to see his former wife, and help her
This was on the 5th ult.

The divorced wife, who was in court, pro-
duced the following letter, which she said she
received from Henry on that day:—

"When you receive this I shall be in the
river. I am slowly dying like you, of in-
somnia and a consuming fever. Don't if you
wish to follow me, make any disturbance, as
you may be arrested. You are at liberty to
follow my example.

"The coroner said he had before him a num-
ber of letters written in the most endearing
terms by Henry to his wife years after he
divorced her. In one he wrote: "Absence
makes the heart grow fonder. Best love and
millions of kisses." In another letter he said:
"I regret to say that while I was away, they
sacked my desk and boxes and took out photos
that were taken on Clapham Common."

The witness: That was written seven years
ago.

The coroner: He signs another letter
"Your fond and devoted lover—Eugene," and
yet another "Yours ever—Eugene."

The witness added that the deceased seem-
ed to be afraid of her.

The coroner: There are all kinds of
reasons for long love letters, but threats would
be an unusual reason.

THE WIFE'S COMPLAINT.

Mary Keen, formerly Henry, living at Bel-
lenden-road, Peckham, said that her husband
divorced her ten years ago, but had met her
every day since. On Wednesday week he
told her he was going to drown himself, and
asked her to commit suicide with him. He
said he was so miserable at home, leading such
a terrible life with his mother. He added that
he never wished to part from her (witness),
but that his mother made him divorce her.

"Later, when I got to my lodgings, I found
his letter saying that he had drowned himself,"
added the witness, who emphatically denied
that she had threatened to create a disturbance
at Lewisham. At times she thought Henry
was not in his right mind, as he talked pecu-
liarly. He used to fret because they were
parted, and had said that he would rather die
than give her up. The witness had no chance
of defending the divorce case, which was
wrongfully obtained, and her husband told her
that he was sorry his parents had made him
break up her home.

Mr. Henry Lee Henry, recalled, said he had
no idea that the deceased was meeting his
wife every day.

A verdict of "Suicide during temporary
insanity" was recorded.

L40 HUSBAND.

SHOP ASSISTANT—SELECTED FROM AMONG A
HUNDRED.

Washington, Oct. 14.

After a critical survey of the 100 applicants
for her hand in marriage, Miss Eugenie
Adams selected the number twenty, who were
considered more or less eligible.

These ten drew lots for precedence in a re-
view before Miss Adams, and the review
resulted in the lady selecting Mr. Henry
Brown, a young shop assistant in this city.
Henry had got himself up for the occasion, and
Miss Adams admitted that it was his fine, wavy,
sandy moustache which captivated her fancy.

He was recalled; and the others were dis-
missed. The pair will be made one this even-
ing, and Miss Adams will sail to-morrow for
Germany to claim her inheritance. She will
take her marriage certificate with her, but she
has as yet no red Mr. Brown that divorce proceed-
ings must be begun on her return.

The bridegroom looks at the matter philoso-
phically, and admits that sentiment does not
enter into the matter, which he regards merely
as a commercial affair.

Miss Adams is entitled to a large legacy
when she is married. She does not want a
husband, but she wants the money, and she
advertised for a man who would marry her in
order to enable her to claim the legacy and
allow himself to be divorced when she had re-
ceived the money. The man's reward was fixed
at £40.

THE WEATHER.

On the 24th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has
risen slightly in Luzon, and fallen moderately
over Indo-China.

The typhoon appears to be situated near the
Paracels, and to be moving towards W.N.W.
The depression in the neighbourhood of
Wladivostok yesterday, has reached N.E.
Japan.

Pressure is highest over the Yangtze valley.
It has increased moderately in N. China.
Rough weather may be expected over the N.
W. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending
at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N.E.
wind, strong; cloudy, squally.

2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong
and Lamook, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong
and Hainan, N.E. gale.

CROCKERY, Cutlery, Electro and Silver
Plated, Glass and Iron Wares of all
descriptions, always on hand, for sale or on
hire at moderate rates.

HONG ON & CO.,
SHOW ROOM AND STORE
at the Premises formerly occupied by
"A ONE & CO."
174, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL UPHOLSTERERS AND
FURNITURE
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.

HONGKONG, 1st June, 1910. [11]

WEATHER-FORECAST AND
STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED
FROM THE HONGKONG
OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the
mast in front of the Water Police Station at
Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters
of vessels leaving the port. They do not
necessarily imply that bad weather is expected
here;—
Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards Indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below Indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A DRUM Indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below Indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards Indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below Indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL Indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below Indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is
believed to be more than 300 miles away from
the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is
believed to be less than 300 miles away from
the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be
hoisted only when typhoons exist in such
positions or are moving in such directions that
information regarding them is considered to
be of importance to the Colony or to shipping
leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour
Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal
Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected
that the wind may increase to full typhoon
force at any moment, the following Urgent
Signal will be made at the Water Police
Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS
OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same
time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhib-
ited on the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water
Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office
Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

1. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green,
indicates that a typhoon is believed to be
situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

2. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green,
indicates that a typhoon is believed to be
situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

3. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red
indicates that the wind may be expected to
increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the
Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the
information conveyed by this signal being first
published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the
Day Signals at sunset, and will, when
necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing
Ocean Vessels, a Cross will be exhibited at
each of the following stations during the time
that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted
in the Harbour.

Gap Rock. Aberdeen.

Waglan. San Eli Wan.

Stanley. Sal Kang.

Cape Collinson. Sha Tan Kol.

Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression
somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm
Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean
Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the Light
house.

G. G. Fries,
Director.

11th Nov. 1910.

Intimation.

Wm. Powell & Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.

NOW SHOWING

NEW AUTUMN.

GOODS...

LADIES'...

COSTUMES...

COATS...

EVENING...

CLOAKS...

A LARGE VARIETY

OF CHILDREN'S

HATS,

COATS,

SHOES,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

W.M. POWELL,

LTD.

Alexandra

Buildings.

RUBBER MANUFACTURERS.

DELIVER GREAT RISE IN PRICES - A SERIOUS MATTER

DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE RESTRICTED

From the *Financial News* of September 22 we take the following interesting excerpts from the contribution of a correspondent:

The great rise which has taken place during the last eighteen months in the price of raw rubber is naturally highly gratifying to the holder of shares in rubber-producing companies. He chuckles as he sees prices in *Ming-pao* jumping by 700 per cent., and he notes with profound satisfaction the rise of his Kuala Lumpur from £1 3s. 9d. a share to more than £9 or of his Luggi Plantations from 12s. 3d. to more than £55—all within eighteen months. It is true that a considerable fall in the price of rubber has occurred during the last month or two, but this only partly discounts the great advance of more than 150 per cent. shown by the average price in the first half of 1910 as compared with the average price for the year 1908. Of course, from the point of view of the investor in rubber shares, the advancing record is entirely admirable, and may with advantage be continued.

But, of course, the rubber manufacturer is compelled to look at the matter in another way. As he is the client of the rubber investor, as the one buys what the other has to sell, an inspection of the matter from the manufacturer's point of view will be worth making. Rubber is now the raw material for a surprising variety of manufactures—from motor and cycle tyres, boots and shoes, and waterproof clothes down to matting, gloves, stoppers for bottles, and artificial sponges. The total output of all the rubber trades can at present only be guessed at; but it seems certain that it must amount to a very substantial sum. At present the census of production has only dealt with one small section of these trades—the elastic-web manufacture—and the gross output for this in 1907 is given as £4,037,000. When we consider how small a part of the rubber trade is here represented, it seems not unlikely that the gross output of the whole must be equal or exceed that of the motor and cycle industries (£10,613,000) in any case, whatever be the value of such a rough estimate, we know that the export's alone have for some years exceeded £1,000,000 per annum, and that they averaged £1,000,000 for the four years to 1908—before the great rise in rubber began.

There is another way in which we can obtain a rough idea of the total output of rubber manufactures, and that is by considering the home consumption of the raw material. Of course, all the raw material has to be imported in the first instance, and the amount retained for home consumption can be accurately stated for the past fifty-five years from the official records of imports and re-exports. But a certain proportion of the material used by the manufacturers each year consists of old rubber, which is re-made into inferior classes of rubber goods, and of this material we have no record. It must, however, be considerable in quantity, and is worth bearing in mind when considering the following table showing the consumption of raw rubber by British manufacturers—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Price per cwt.
1855-9	18,100	113,000	6 5
1860-4	38,300	312,000	8 3
1865-9	70,200	594,000	8 9
1870-4	94,500	1,041,000	11 0
1875-9	73,000	756,000	10 4
1880-4	93,100	1,386,000	14 17
1885-9	68,900	1,145,000	11 11
1890-4	118,200	1,541,000	13 12
1895-9	166,400	1,887,000	11 10
1900-4	173,000	2,305,000	13 5
1905-9	274,500	3,913,000	14 5
6 months to June, 1910	241,500	7,831,000	32 8

This gives us a better idea of the progress and present volume of the entire rubber manufacturing trade (for home and foreign sale)—than can yet be obtained from any other set of facts. The enormous growth in quantity used—from 18,100 cwt. to 274,500 cwt.—is sufficient proof of the splendid progress of the trade, and the fact that for the past five years our factory owners paid £1,913,000 a year for raw rubber as landed at our ports (to say nothing of old rubber and other materials used by the trade) is sufficient indication that the entire annual output must have averaged £10,000,000 at the least, and may have considerably exceeded this sum. Of course, so long as rubber remains at its present abnormal level the value of the trade's output will be much greater; for it will be seen that for the first half of 1910 the raw rubber retained for home consumption has cost us more than £7,750,000 sterling.

It is manifest, therefore, that the trade is now of great importance, and that extremely wide interests are threatened by the sensational rise in rubber prices, which became acute in the latter half of 1909. We must not, however, overestimate the effects of that rise as we should do if we failed to remember the mitigating influence of improved methods of manufacture and of economies in the use of the raw material. It is well-known that the goods manufactured now do not generally contain nearly so large a proportion of pure rubber as did the goods made twenty or twenty-five years ago. A judicious mixture of other materials reduces to a minimum the quantity of pure rubber required, while preserving in the finished product all the valuable properties of rubber. When this factor is taken into consideration, as well as improved and cheapened methods of manufacture, it is seen that a rise of £4 or £5 per hundredweight in the price of rubber may take place without increasing the prices of the finished products at all. Indeed, we know from the Board of Trade records that in 1901 the price of rubber boots and shoes exported was £1.28 per dozen pair, while in 1907 it had fallen to £1.14 per dozen pair. Now, in 1901 the price

of raw rubber retained for home consumption was £12 18s per hundredweight, and in 1907 it had risen to £15 3s 10d, while rubber prices had increased by £2 3s per hundredweight, the price of rubber boots and shoes had, actually fallen by about 11 per cent. It is plain, then, that rubber prices may advance by £4 or £5 per hundredweight without actually increasing (permanently, at all events) the prices of the finished products of our factories. A rise of nearly £5 per hundredweight took place in the early eighties, as shown by the above table; but it was coincident with a greatly increased consumption of the raw material showing that it did not seriously check the development of the trade.

We may consequently fairly assume that during the last forty years, when the average price of rubber has fluctuated between £10 4s. and £14 17s. per hundredweight, it has not seriously affected the prices of rubber manufactures as a whole. During the last five years the mere excess of exports over net imports has been greater than our entire exports were for any of the last ten years to the end of the nineties. It should be noted that the average price of raw rubber imports for home consumption was rather less than in the early eighties, when our exports of rubber goods were less than a million sterling. From this it is plain that the progress shown cannot have been due to any general rise of price over this period, but represents a real increase in the volume of goods sold to customers overseas.

By an invasion of the home markets our manufacturers are put upon their mettle. They diligently inquire into the causes of their competitors' success, obtain the latest machinery, improve the quality and finish of their goods, and end by coming out on top. In the late nineties there was a serious jump in imports and only a moderate rise in exports. This appears to have had the necessary bracing effect on our manufacturers; for during the succeeding decade imports grew very slowly, while exports mounted up by leaps and bounds; so that at the end of that decade the state of our foreign trade in these goods was far more healthy than it had ever been before.

The increase of our trade with foreigners is more than five times as great as that with colonialists; and our sales to Germany, Holland, Belgium, and France alone have grown more than three times as much as have our sales to all the British Possessions combined. It is remarkable that the trade with our four European neighbours should have increased so enormously while our net imports from all the world have remained virtually stationary. In the last five years our sales to these four countries were much larger than our net imports from all sources.

It is now possible to realise how unfortunate, from the manufacturers' point of view, was the sensational rise in the price of rubber, and how welcome would be some decline of the quotation. In the first half of 1910 the raw rubber retained for consumption has cost us no less than £31 8s. per hundredweight as landed at the ports. When it is remembered that there was a time when we only had to pay £6 5s. per hundredweight, and that the average price for the past fifty-five years has never exceeded £14 17s. (taking quinquennial averages), it will be seen how severe is the handicap our manufacturers have now to work under. So tremendous an increase in price must tend to restrict the development of the trade in many of its branches, though wealthy motorists and similar customers are not likely to reduce their purchases much, and it must be admitted that the consumption of rubber to June this year shows a very substantial increase as compared with the same period of last year. Still, it is undeniable that with rubber at a reasonable price the trade would have a far better chance in all its branches, and even if a fall of 50 per cent. took place all properly managed plantation companies would still be able to make very handsome profits.

Dentistry.

TSIN TI'G.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET

REASONABLE FEES

Consultation Free

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

DENTAL SURGEON,

13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR,

ROOMS 2 and 3.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 115.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1910.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$35 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.
 The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.
 The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.20 per quarter is charged for postage.
 The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 50 cents per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).
 (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)
 There will be no rebate to Missions or subscribers at heretofore.
 By Order,
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1908.

Intimations.

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

Large sums of money are no doubt realised from simple speculation, but the great fortunes are derived from legitimate and honest business—where the goods furnished are worth the price they bring. Certain famous business men have accumulated their millions wholly in this way. Prompt and faithful in every contract or engagement they enjoy the confidence of the public and command a class of trade that is refused to unstable or tricky competitors. In the long run it does not pay to cheat or deceive others. Even a child or a dog soon learns to distinguish between real friends and foes in disguise. A humbug may be advertised with a noise like the blowing of a thousand trumpets, but it is soon detected and exposed. The manufacturers of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION
 have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood and cures Anemia, Scrofula, Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Troubles, and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a 'most palatable form.' It stands in the front rank in the march of medicine. It is a scientific remedy and a food, with a delicious taste and flavour. No slow or doubtful action. 'It cannot disappoint you.' Sold by all chemists."

NOTICE

THE Business of Messrs. PERCY SMITH & FLEMING and Mr. J. HENNESSEY SETH in Hongkong and the Business of FLEMING and PERCY SMITH in Manila have been amalgamated as from the 1st of June last and will in future be carried on under the firm name of PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING at No. 5, Queen's Road, Hongkong; and FLEMING PERCY SMITH and SETH at No. 95, Anloague, Manila.

PERCY SMITH AND FLEMING, J. HENNESSEY SETH.
 5, Queen's Road, Hongkong,
 23rd November, 1910. [745]

PO SING.

JEWELLER AND SILVERSMITH,
NO. 1, POTTINGER STREET.

CANTONESE SILVER WORK of every description done here. Moderate Prices.

Xmas and New Year Presents in great variety and at special rates, suitable to all tastes and purses.
 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1910. [68]

To Let.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
 Hongkong, 2th November, 1910. [701]

TO LET

COMPLETELY FURNISHED,

From April 1st to October 31st, 1911, or longer.

LYEMUN, Barker Road, 134, Peak.

Apply to—
C. G. GOK,
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
 Hongkong Office,
 Queen's Building,
 Hongkong, 17th November, 1910. [717]

TO LET.

21, CONDUIT RD., OLIFTON GARDENS.

1 & 2, BOWEN ROAD, lately occupied as Auxiliary Officer's Quarters. Suitable for Boarding House.

GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 1st Floor.

A HOUSE in WONG-MEI-CHONG ROAD.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

No. 10, DES VIGUE ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1910. [59]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 34, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1910.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 24th Nov., 1910, 100 lbs. per 5 Mux.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Moi Lung Pa B. 20

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk 22

" Roast—Shin 22

" Breast—Ngau Lam 15

" Soup, Tong Yuk 22

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 20

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau 20

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung 20

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li 50

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li 60

" Head—Ngau Tai 12

" Heart—Ngau Sum 12

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin 12

" Feet—Ngau Keok 12

" Kidneys—Ngau Yik 12

" Tail—Ngau Mei 12

" Liver—Ngau Gon 12

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 12

" Galves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chi 12

" Ballock's Brains—Know 12

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li 50

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li 60

" Head—Ngau Tai 12

" Heart—Ngau Sum 12

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin 12

" Feet—Ngau Keok 12

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" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 12

" Galves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chi 12

" Ballock's Brains—Know 12

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li 50

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li 60

Counts.

Shark—Sa Yu 9
 Skate—Pa Yu 10
 Shrimps—Ha 24
 Snapper—Lap Yu 26
 Soles—Tat Sa Yu 12
 Tanch—Wan Yu 18
 Turbot—Cho Hwa Yu 22
 Turtles, small, fresh water—Keok Yu 60
 White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai 11

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yan 35

Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping 20

" (Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping 12

" Small—Hol Tong 12

" Gustard—Fan Lai Chai 12

Bananas, 1/2 canton—Sang Sheng 12

" (brides), Macao—San Heng Chai 4

Cherries, Chinese—Fong Lue 10

Carambola—Yeung Ton 18

Cocoanuts—Yeh Tai 12

Grapes—Sin Tai 24

Lemon, China—Ning Moong 6

" Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong 8

Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chi Con 20

" Fresh, Lai Chi 12

Limes, (Salgon)—Sal Kung Ning 12

" (Macao)—each 12

Mango, Manila—Lai Sang Moong 18

Mango, Salgon—Sal Kung Moong 12

Mangosteens, San Chuk Tai per doz 12

Oranges, Tim Chang 7

" Small—Tal Kut 12

" Mandarin—Tim Kut 12

Olives—Pak Lam 12

Pearl Fruit 12

Pears, (American)—Kam San Shat Li 12

" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li 12

Pecans, (Pa Sang) 12

Portulmonas, Large, Hung Chai 7

Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheng Poon 12

" 2nd quality—each 12

" 3rd quality—each 12

" 4th quality—each 12

" 5th quality—each 12

" 6th quality—each 12

" 7th quality—each 12

" 8th quality—each 12

" 9th quality—each 12

" 10th quality—each 12

" 11th quality—each 12

" 12th quality—each 12

" 13th quality—each 12

" 14th quality—each 12

" 15th quality—

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt
Whiskies distilled in Scotland

OR
GENUINE AGE

AND
**FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.**

Robert Porter & Co.'s

BULL DOG
BRAND

GUINNESS' STOUT
in PINTS and SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOV. 24, 1910.

THE USES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

It has been said, probably truly, that advertisement is the soul of modern business. Without it, in these days of competition, success is impossible. Business in the sense in which we use the word for the purposes of our present argument, that is, in connection with our consideration of advertisement, does not only mean trade. It means any kind of money-getting. The other day, a repulsive abuse of the Courts of Justice was brought to light in the course of an action which had its origin in advertisement. The Press agent employed by a London theatre arranged with his manager to get up a "scene" during an interval between the acts. A gentleman accompanied to the theatre two ladies wearing huge hats of the prevailing disgusting fashion. They sat in front of him. During the interval, he, pretending to be a stranger to them, protested against their hats, and requested them to remove them. They, as arranged, refused, and the scene began. The gentleman became indignant, the ladies demanded the protection of the manager, who, on being called, however, took the gentleman's part. Not only that, but—here is the heart of the business—he committed a technical assault on the ladies by gently pushing their shoulders when getting them out of the theatre. They then sued him for assault, and he pleaded that as manager of the theatre it was his duty to his audience to put down the use of the troublesome and obstructive "matinee hat," and that in ejecting the recalcitrant ladies he used no more force than was necessary or seemly. The magistrate decided in favour of the manager, and, of course, the theatre got a tremendous advertisement, and one of the most useful kind, for men naturally prefer to go to a theatre where that horror, the fashionable feminine hat, will not obstruct their view of the stage. This arrangement was, however, in our opinion, highly improper. To use the Court in such a manner is to make a mockery of the majesty of the Law. When, therefore, one of the ladies and the Press agent subsequently sued the theatre manager for a considerable sum of money, which, they alleged, he had promised them for their services in getting up the whole business, the Judge very rightly dismissed the case on the ground that such misuse of His Majesty's Courts was contrary to public policy. This

form of advertisement is most objectionable, as also is anything connected with religion. "Come and be shaved by Barebones, the best Protestant in the East district of Liverpool," is, for instance, an improper advertisement. When the late Oscar Wilde, not quite sure that his writings would obtain recognition on their own merits, went to the theatre in a velvet coat and knee-breeches, wearing his hair long, and gazing ecstatically at a lady which he carried in his hand (it was it a green carnation?) he achieved fame immediately. We British are a not very artistic people, but we are undoubtedly attracted by, even while we dislike and distrust, eccentricity. Abuse a book for its immoral tendencies, and you do its author and publisher a good turn beyond all thanks. That is why we shall not mention names in our reprobation and, indeed, condemnation of certain novelists who have been busy of late writing books of a "peculiar" sort, simply to get them banished from the libraries in England. This sends up their sale by the thousand. But this subject demands further consideration on another occasion. We refer to it now as an instance of the use of advertisement which amounts to an abuse of toleration, and contempt, of public decency.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE digitals Clement-Bayard, carried seven passengers from Paris to London on October 16, in six hours.

THE Committee of the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club regret to announce that the proposed production of "The Gondoliers" this season has been abandoned.

WE have received from the Alliance Assurance Company calendars and blotting pads for the coming year. They have been produced with much artistic skill—simple but effective.

NINETY-TWO gates are to be constructed in the Panama Canal. The construction will be commenced early next year, and is to be completed in three years at an estimated cost of \$60,000,000.

A MARINE COURT of inquiry into the circumstances of the collision between the British steamships *Hot Ming* and *Hoffnung* will be held at the Harbour Office at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

A CHINESE maid-servant was awarded ten weeks' hard labour at the Magistracy this morning by Mr. J. R. Wood for the larceny of some jewellery from No. 64, Caine Road, the residence of Mr. Kuong Kam Ling.

THE coffee who is charged with alleged arson at 50, Queen's Road East was brought up on remand before Mr. E. V. Hallifax at the Police Court this morning. Mr. P. S. D'Almeida appeared for the defendant. The case was again remanded.

WE would draw the attention of our readers to the announcement appearing in our advertisement columns that a special train will run from the Beale View Skating Rink every evening at ten minutes past eleven as far as the Hongkong Hotel.

AT the end of his term of duty as Minister in Attendance at Balmoral the King presented Mr. Lloyd George with one of King Edward's favourite walking sticks. The Queen also gave him several presents for his children.

THE Russian Government, it is reported, proposes to hold an international exhibition of commercial and industrial lines of business at St. Petersburg. It is stated that China will be invited to participate in the exhibition.

THE average price of Portland cement in this country between 1879 and 1882 was \$3.3 a barrel; the average price during the decade just closed was 8 cents a barrel. The protective tariff, by building up a enormous domestic industry, deceives the credit of the education.—S. F. Chronicle.

A REWARD of \$5,000 is offered for the apprehension of the murderers of Mr. King George at Balmoral. It is now reported that the murder is possibly a sequel to the deceased's active career years ago in agitating for the capture of Vah Kak-der, the notorious pirate.

THE Lusitania Recreation Club played the Police Football team yesterday afternoon in a friendly game of "soccer." The L.R.C. had a distinct advantage over their opponents throughout, but failed to register any points. The game ended in a draw—nil all. The Police should make a good team with more practice.

PRINCESS Clementine, a daughter of the late King Leopold of Belgium, who instituted legal proceedings to enforce her claims against her father's estate, has accepted £160,000, and dropped the litigation. The other daughters of King Leopold, Princess Louise and Princess Stephanie, will continue the law suits which they also have brought against the estate.

AT the annual dinner of the London School of Tropical Medicine, Mr. Cantlie, replying to the toast of prosperity to the School, paid an eloquent tribute to the work of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in establishing the School. He thought shipping officers could do much to help them by enabling young men to come home at less than the usual cost, and surely insurance companies need not clamour on such enormous premiums when men went to the tropics.

THE prompt conclusion of the Crippen trial has evoked in the American Press a chorus of laudatory comment on the swiftness and dignity of British justice, which are held to compare favourably with the sensational and dilatory methods sometimes found in American Criminal Courts. Last year, it may be remembered, President Taft expressed himself, in Chicago, in exactly the same sense. To his opinion, American judges need to be invested with more power, and the right to appeal should be restricted.

DR. Sze Yat Sen has been severely censured by the Government authorities for his revolutionary speech at the Chinese Club in Penang. It is said he was gravely warned that serious consequences would follow a repetition of such conduct in public.

THE estate of the philanthropist Atholstan of Leeds who died a decade ago, has just been finally distributed and of the estate of £1,119,000, the Baptist Missionary Society receives £467,000 and the London Missionary Society £374,000. The whole must be spent in the next twenty years and none within Great Britain or in districts where Mohammedanism prevails.

THE Duke of Connaught will carry out a tour of 18,000 miles through the African dominions of the Crown. He is to visit St. Helena, and, after a week's stay at Capetown, will proceed to Bloemfontein and Victoria Falls, on the Zambesi. He will return from the Zambesi by way of Salisbury, Bulawayo, Pretoria, and Johannesburg, thence journeying to Pietermaritzburg and Durban. Thus he will see all the South African capitals. He will not return to Port Natal till December 25, so that he will spend Christmas at sea.

IT is reported from Trieste that arrangements have been completed for a more direct Australian Lloyd steamship service to China, via Bombay and Suez, making the journey from Trieste to Shanghai 31 days, against the 51 days now required. Australia's export trade with China is said to have increased by 150 per cent. in the past few years, and manufacturers are hoping to do a still larger business, especially in the furnishing of materials for the many new railways planned to be built in China. In the absence of Government aid it is understood that the new line is being subsidised from industrial quarters.

AN interesting statement with regard to the future of the Prince of Wales and his brother, Prince Albert, is made in "Truth." The Prince of Wales is now at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, and Prince Albert is at Osborne. "It is expected," says the authority referred to, "that the two Princes will leave England about 12 months hence on a voyage round the world, during which they will visit the principal Colonies. If this plan is carried out the Prince of Wales will enter the Army when he returns home, while Prince Albert is to join the Navy. This arrangement will be in accordance with the family precedent."

THE difficulty of forecasting whether the Portuguese Republic is likely to stand or not is enhanced by the fact that none of the news as to the position since the Republic was proclaimed arrives from impartial sources. It comes either directly from Portugal, from the new Government itself or past its ceasars, who have obvious reasons for putting the best face on the Republican prospect, or via Spain, where there are scarcely less obvious reasons for taking the other view. But upon the whole we are bound to say that there is, so far, no clear evidence of recoil. Oporto seems to be tranquilly Republican, and, if other places are still flying Royalist bunting, no definite move by Royalist troops is recorded.—*Full Mail Gazette*.

WINFRED Sackville Stonor, eight years old, the daughter of Colonel Stonor, of the United States Marine Hospital service, can speak English, French, Spanish, Latin, Esperanto, Japanese, Russian, German, Polish, and Italian. She has also published a book of verses. Mrs. Stonor, who is the daughter of the Lord Sackville who was formerly British Ambassador at Washington, the *Evening Standard* asserts, taught the child herself. "I began with her when she was three weeks old developing her both mentally and physically, and the effect of the teaching and methods is apparent," she says. "I started from the first to teach the child the best way to cultivate her taste and to improve her mind. The secret is to make the training play for them."

REAR-Admiral Sir John Rushworth Jellicoe, K.C.V.O., C.B., is to command the Atlantic Fleet in December in succession to Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg. In the memorable March of 1909, when the relief of the Peking Legation was attempted, he acted as Chief Staff Officer to Vice-Admiral Sir E. B. Seymour, and he was severely wounded at Jiaozhou. For services rendered during this expedition he was made a C.B.; he was also decorated by the German Emperor with the Second Class of the Red Eagle with crossed swords. He has been a Lord-Commissioner of the Admiralty and Controller of the Navy since 1908. It is further announced that Rear-Admiral C. J. Briggs has been appointed a Lord-Commissioner of the Admiralty and Controller of the Navy in place of Rear-Admiral Jellicoe, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Marchant as Marine Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty on the promotion of Colonel Commandant H. C. Money to the rank of major-general.

AT the general meeting of shareholders of the Shantung Mining Company at Berlin a shareholder who had visited the colliery declared that he had been surprised by the large quantity of fine coal which was stored at the Hingshan mine. Of an output of 80 tons a day the quantity of fine coal amounts to 400 tons while only 200 tons of it can be sold. He referred to the circumstance that near the coal mine large quantities of iron ore are to be had, and said that in the whole world there is nowhere a better opportunity to produce iron. He recommended the construction of a high furnace. The chairman, Privy Councillor H. eter, declared that the board of the company is considering the question of such a furnace. This price of a furnace in connection with a small steel forge was estimated at three million marks; but a full examination of the scheme has shown that the expenses would be much higher. There are also other difficulties, but it is hoped that these will be overcome. If this should be the case, when times are better the directors will come with proposals to the shareholders.

THE INSURANCE PROSECUTION.

ALLEGED FAILURE TO REGISTER.

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax this afternoon, Tam Tsz Kong, general manager of the Hip O Insurance Company, was charged by Mr. G. H. Wakemans, Registrar of Companies, with doing life insurance business in the Colony on behalf of the Wah On Insurance Company without having registered and made a deposit as required by the Life Insurance Ordinance. Mr. H. L. Danby, S.S., prosecuted and Mr. Otto Keng Sing defended.

SOME argument took place regarding the putting in evidence of the advertisement appearing in newspapers. Mr. Keng Sing objected to its being put in. His Worship noted the objection.

The translator of the Registrar-General's office was called and translated the advertisements appearing in the Chinese papers.

Mr. Keng Sing—Do you know what a life insurance canvasser is?—Yes.

What is it?—One who goes about and seeks business.

What does the word "Klingee" mean in the advertisement?—It means manager or agent.

Hau Hung stated that on the 21st of January this year he made inquiries of an insurance company which was carrying on business at 41, Bonham Strand. The Wah On was carrying on business on the first floor. He saw a clerk, and got a small red book from him, and an application for insurance. This he brought back to Inspector Hanson. On the 16th of September, Inspector Hanson gave him \$45 and he gave it to Wong Chuk Tong. The same day he got a receipt for the money, which he paid for insurance. On the 16th of October he received a policy. He knew that the manager of the Hip O Insurance Co. was Tam Tsz Kong.

Mr. Keng Sing—You have been to the Hip O Insurance office several times in January?—No, only once.

Did you see Tam Tsz Kong?—No.

You never spoke to him?—No.

About the Wah On?—No, I spoke to his clerk.

I put it to you, you spoke to Tam Tsz Kong?—No.

I also put it to you that Tam Tsz Kong gave the clerk instructions to give you the book in his presence?—No.

I put it to you, you went to Tam and told him who you were?—No.

Cheong Chan Po, accountant of the *Shuang Po* newspaper, stated that he entered an item in the advertisement book on the 25th day of the month. The charge of the advertisement was \$3 for three weeks. He received the advertisement from the Hip O.

Mr. Keng Sing—Did you see the draft of the advertisement handed in to the *Shuang Po*?—I don't see it now.

Do, at the time when you entered it in the book?—Yes.

Did you receive the advertisement?—I don't remember, as it is so long ago.

Do you remember seeing the draft of the advertisement?—Yes, I do.

Mr. Wakemans was called and stated that he knew the defendant as manager of the Hip O till the time of his liquidation. It was registered at 42, Bonham Strand. On the 27th Aug. 1909, Tam Tsz Kong signed the annual return as manager of the Hip O.

Mr. Danby—That is the case for the prosecution, your Worship. I understand my friend would like to call some witnesses.

The case was further adjourned for a week.

OPIMUM STATISTICS.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES.

The annual report of the Bombay Opium Department shows that the duty paid export of opium into Bombay during the year 1909-10, either for exportation by sea to China or for home consumption was 13,917 chests. This, of course, was a very much reduced figure on account of the limitation of the trade to China, and in fact compares with the total for the preceding year of 31,419 chests, a decrease of 50.501. The decrease was distributed amongst the various agencies as follows:—Adams 6,057-1-2 chests, Ujjain 3,213 chests, Bhopal 3,233 chests, Ruttam 1,744-1-2 chests, Dhar 354-1-2 chests, Jabara 1,711-1-2 chests, Bhopal 735-1-2 chests, Mandera 4,031 chests, Kotah (where the scales have, since August, 1903, been transferred from Barin) 810 chests, Ahmedabad 144-1-2 chests. On the other hand, Ajmer, which had not exported opium for three years, now exported twenty chests. The actual importation on which duty, for exportation by sea, was paid was 7,753-1-2 chests, against 27,838, a decrease of 20,085-1-2 chests, so that there was a slight decrease of some 400 chests in local consumption. The actual duty realised was Rs. 7,194,800, compared with Rs. 21,938,700, a decrease of Rs. 14,743,900. This was partly due to the fact that in order to secure the right of priority of export, duty was paid during the preceding year by exporters on almost the whole of the permissible exports for the years 1909 and 1910. Further, as it has been decided to introduce from 1912, a system under which the right of export will be assigned to the highest tenderer, a duty of Rs. 3,99,800, paid on chests which will not come within the limits of 1912 and 1913, was refunded, and the exporters will be allowed to export after 1913 a corresponding number of chests provided they agree to pay duty at Rs. 60 per chest, when called upon. The quantities of opium imported for despatch to Hongkong and other ports were 183 and 3,015 chests respectively, compared with 838 and 1,491 in the preceding year or a net increase of 167 chests. The total fees realised were Rs. 15,778 against Rs. 17,280 in the previous year. The average price of opium in the Bombay market during the year was Rs. 1,146 per chest for one year old and Rs. 1,846 per chest for two years old opium against Rs. 1,166 and Rs. 1,305, the rate of course being due to the increased prices now prevailing in China.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

CHINA'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

(Specially Translated for the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

The Prince Regent intends to continue the conferences in the Grand Council on the financial crisis prevailing in the country. The conferences will commence from the beginning of next year.

CONSTITUTIONAL CODE.

Prince Pu-lun has suggested the appointment of four High Commissioners to draw up the Constitutional Laws. The proposal has been submitted to the Throne for approval.

PROBLEM FROM THE PROVINCES.

The Grand Council has called to the Viceroy of the Liang Kiang provinces that the financial problem of the two provinces has been referred to the National Assembly and it has been resolved that the question will be considered before all other matters but at the same time the Viceroy should exert his best endeavours to carry out his duties without negligence.

FOREIGN LOANS.

The Viceroy of Yun-Kwei provinces has wired to the Grand Council and the Ministries of War, Posts and Communications that there are four principal points of advantage in raising foreign loans for the construction of railways. It is declared that the raising of these loans will have the effect of facilitating army operations and will redound to the benefit of commerce, revenue and interior administration. It will also help in increasing the means of communication than at present exist.

MINISTRY OF WAR.

It is reported that the regulations relating to the Ministry of War will be entirely reorganised. The posts of Minister and Vice-Minister will be abolished and they will be replaced by three Chief and Deputy High Commissioners instead. H.E. Yim Chong will be appointed Chief High Commissioner of the Ministry. The new regulations will be promulgated during this year.

A HIGH-MINDED PRINCE.

Prince Yu Lang is determined to attend the National Assembly to discuss the question of the establishment of Parliament in order not to displease the members. Despite the impediments which are being placed in his way with a view to preventing him from being present, the Prince is firmly resolved to attend the meeting.

GOVERNOR OF KIAOCHOW.

It is reported that on the 5th inst. a banquet was given at Ying Pui Kuan in honour of the Governor of Kiaochow by Prince Tsai Tsun.

PEOPLE CLAMOUR FOR PARLIAMENT.

It is reported that thousands of people including the gentry and members of Provincial Assemblies attended at the Viceroy's yamen in Nanjing on the 16th inst. and requested the Viceroy to urge the Grand Council and the Prince Regent for an earlier date for the establishment of a Parliament. H.E. Viceroy Chang Jen chun has promised to invite all the provincial authorities to present a further memorial.

ARMY TRAINING.

The Ministry of War has memorialized the Grand Council and the Prince Regent that the Managing Directors of the Army Training Departments of the various provinces should be appointed by the Ministry so as to ensure uniformity.

THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION.

At an examination for Inspectors of Nuisances, held at Hongkong on May 23rd and 25th, 1910, the following five candidates presented themselves, and were awarded certificates:—

Frederick James Ling, William Francis Fincher, Herbert Frank Pearson, George William Patch, and Robert Charles Wittchell.

The Board of Examiners was constituted as follows:—Hon. Dr. J. M. Alderson, P.C.M.C., Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Dr. Francis Clark, M.O.H., Mr. A. Gibson, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. A. H. O'Leary and Dr. W. W. Pearce, Asst. M.O.H.

THE PRESS LAW IN KOREA.

SUPPRESSION OF JAPANESE JOURNALS.

The circulation in Korea of issues of the *Shin Kankho*, a Japanese paper published in San Francisco, and of the *Shi Kankho*, a Japanese paper published in Hawaii, says a Seoul dispatch, have been prohibited, their contents being regarded as detrimental to the public security. All copies entering Korea have been seized. The November issue of the *Chosen*, a monthly periodical published by Japanese in Seoul, has been suspended, its contents being deemed by the authorities to be detrimental to the public peace in the peninsula.

A JAPANESE AEROPLANE.

SUCCESSFUL FLIGHTS IN TOKYO.

The aeroplane invented by Mr. Yamada Isaburo, of Tokyo, which accomplished a successful flight between Osaka and the Agricultural College at Komaba, Tokyo, a short time ago, made further successful flights on Wednesday (2nd inst.) The aeroplane has been improved in several respects, and is now capable of bearing the weight of two persons. On Wednesday Mr. Yamada, the inventor, boarded his craft with Mr. Orihara, his assistant, and accomplished a successful flight. Several experiments were made with the propeller and the perpendicular and horizontal planes at altitudes ranging between 100 and 500 feet, all proving very satisfactory. Later in the afternoon another trial flight was accomplished by Mr. Orihara, the assistant, alone. The aeroplane performed a number of circular evolutions at the height of about 240 feet.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate-General to-day:—

Manila, November 24th, 9 a.m.
Onlookers of Typhoon near or over the Philippines moving W. or W.N.W.

THE RECENT ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF PRINCE TSAI.

AMERICAN JOURNAL DISCOURAGES ORIENTAL EMIGRATION.

Says the *San Francisco Chronicle*:—Happily the assassination of the Chinese Prince, Tsai, was prevented, but his narrow escape, with certain tragic occurrences in which the intended victims did not escape, suggests the unwisdom, from the standpoint of Oriental dynasties, of encouraging the emigration of Orientals to this country.

So long as the Emperors of China and Japan were universally believed by their subjects to dwell in the order of sanctity as superhuman beings their persons were sacred.

To conspire against their lives or those of their families was to shock the religious sensibilities which had the sanction of ages.

Nothing is more conducive to implicit obedience to the sovereign than the conviction that that sovereign is the direct representative of heaven.

The objection of the Japanese to the operetta of the "Mikado" is the shock of what seems to them the ridicule of a sacred personage.

Conceive of the West outside of the Hohenzollern family any longer looks upon the monarch as the Lord's anointed.

We care no more for Kings and Emperors than we care for other people. If they are useful we respect them. If they are not we get rid of them.

And among us there are some whose hatred of authority and of everything decent leads them to continually plot murder against the best of us.

It is impossible that Oriental reverence for the monarch can long survive intimate contact with Western peoples. Reverence for anything is rapidly going in all continents.

And apparently the actual hatred of all that was once deemed worthy of reverence which has entered the souls of some of the worst of Western mankind is finding even a readier lodgment in the Oriental mind.

And, considering Oriental fatalism and the comparatively slight hold on life of the Oriental mind, the Oriental anarchist is likely to be found a far more dangerous person than the Western anarchist.

Upon the whole, it is not to the interest of Oriental governments to encourage the emigration of their nationals to the West. What they learn here is not good for them to know.

JAPANESE ENTERPRISE.

A PLAN TO GIVE TOKIO THE ADVANTAGES OF COMMERCIAL PORT.

The news about the proposed ship canal between Yokohama and Tokio is not clear, even to the Japanese Consulate, but the probabilities do not favour the idea of digging a waterway between cities which are already connected by a bay. It is more likely that the bay channel is to be widened and deepened.

The distance between Yokohama and Tokio is about twenty miles, but above the former point the bay grows shallow. Small coasting steamers go to the capital, and in Commodore Perry's time it was so practicable to read sloops of war there that the Shogun protected the approaches to Tokio by forts built on artificial islands. But since then the channel has become less negotiable.

The project, if its nature is as surmised by the Japanese Consulate, is entirely feasible. Worked out it would enable Tokio to do the business on its own account which it is now forced to do through Yokohama, employing the railroad for land transit.

The larger view is that the canal, or wider and deeper channel, as the case may be, is a sign of the zeal and thoroughness with which Japan is prosecuting her commercial warfare. She emulates England, not only as a naval power, but as a manufacturing and carrying nation, and does not mind the cost. Her enterprise now reaches far. She has steamship lines to Europe, Australia, India, the Far East generally, to South America, Canada and the United States. When harbours are to be deepened, channels improved, breakwaters or new harbours built, Japan may be depended upon to do the work, in full knowledge that commerce and the industries which it makes possible are the sum of her material salvation.

If the United States is not going to leave to this rising young empire the trade domination of the Pacific, what does it propose to do toward restoring its merchant marine?—S. F. Chronicle.

T.P.'s Weekly says:—"The fact that Mr. Hansell, who is tutor to the young Princes, has been lately officially in attendance on the King, leads colour to the rumour that who's services as tutor are no longer required, he will become attached to the Royal Household in some official capacity. Mr. Hansell stands high in favour with His Majesty and is quite familiar with the atmosphere of Court, for before going to Marlborough House he was tutor to Prince Arthur of Connaught. The Prince of Wales and Prince Albert, of course, left the Royal schoolroom sometime ago, but during their holidays at Balmoral Mr. Hansell was their constant companion, and his former pupils hold him in great esteem. It is interesting to note that great attention has been paid to cultivating the oratorical powers of the Prince of Wales, which the heir to the Throne will later be called upon to exercise a good deal. A large number of King George's speeches have been collected and bound for use in the Royal school room, and the Prince of Wales used frequently to recite extracts from these when he was in Mr. Hansell's charge. The young Prince's powers of oratory are, of course, at present undeveloped, but his presence a good delivery and a pleasing intonation, and gives promise of becoming a good speaker. Mr. Hansell, we may remark, is a cousin of Mr. A. N. Hansell, the well-known Architect."

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The Rugby match between H.M.S. *Krait* team and the Hongkong Football Club yesterday afternoon resulted in a win for the former team by 3 points to nil. The Civilian played with one man short almost throughout the game.

H.K.F.C. vs UNITED SERVICE.

The following have been chosen to play for the Club against the United Service at Happy Valley to-morrow (Friday) kick-off 5 p.m. sharp:—Full-back: T. E. S. Robson; Three quarters: J. C. Roberts, D. E. Donnelly, J. McGregor, C. A. W. Forster; Halves: T. C. Cocker and A. A. Claxton; Forwards: W. Ross, H. Bates, G. C. F. Cunningham, E. H. Scott, J. Bell-Living, H. G. Hegarty, D. G. Cheesman and H. W. Lester.

HONGKONG POLICE vs 87 CO R.G.A.

The above teams will meet on the Military ground to-morrow at 3.30 p.m. to play off their League match in the Second Division. Gunner Marsh will referee.

BRAZILIAN RUBBER.

A supplement dealing with South American affairs has been issued by *The Times*. Naturally rubber is dealt with, and the writer says it is encouraging to note that the Brazilian Government are taking measures to stimulate the investment of foreign capital and the application of sound methods and trained management. Concessions which have already been granted take the form of gift of free land, a reduction of the export tax on the raw product, and decrease in the freight charges on State railways and subsidised steamship lines, free transportation of machinery and material, and a guarantee of interest upon stock issued by certain companies. It is urged that with the Far East plantations producing rubber up to the full measure of their capacity the markets will be so flooded with supplies as inevitably to cause low prices to rule. Should this occur and rubber fall to and become constant at a figure under 2s a pound, it would require considerable energy on the part of the Brazilian merchants to compete with the Eastern rivals without incurring heavy losses. But as rubber becomes cheaper more and more of it will be used and a proportionate decrease will follow in the use of substitutes and adulterants. It therefore follows that a constantly increasing demand, due to a increased commercial utility, will prove a gradually increasing check upon a fall in the price of the raw article.

THE JAPANESE TARIFF.

The following is from the *Japan Gazette*:—General Viscount Soga, a prominent member of the House of Peers, in a statement published by the *Mainichi Shimbun* points out that during the last session of the Diet he was a member of the Tariff Revision Committee. In dealing with the Bill in the Legislature, the Government explained that the foreign Powers were all satisfied with the revised tariff, and that in view of this the new rates could be enforced without any trouble. Thereupon the Committee placed full confidence in Count Kominato's statement, and approved it. Viscount Soga is therefore rather surprised to hear that strong opposition has been aroused in Great Britain against the new tariff. In short, the Government has made a fool of the nation, and must therefore be held responsible for the blunder thus committed. The Government is, it is understood, now negotiating with Great Britain, with a view to arriving at an amicable settlement. In the event of the negotiations not being successful, the Katsura Government should submit to the Diet a Bill for amending the tariff. Viscount Soga thinks that this is the only alternative for the Government to adopt at this juncture. He is in no way opposed to such a measure as the part of the Government, but will attack the Government for its blunder if its explanation on this matter are unsatisfactory.

SLEEPING SICKNESS.

Although the efforts made to extirpate sleeping sickness in Uganda, where it first attracted serious attention, have met with considerable success, the latest Bulletin issued by the Sleeping Sickness Bureau (the eighteenth) speaks less confidently than some of the earlier publications did regarding the prospects of completely controlling the spread of the disease. It was believed that only one species of the tsetse fly, the glossina palpalis, had the power of transmitting the parasite or trypanosome to man. Recent cases of the disease, however, have occurred in the Luangwa Valley and on the shores of Lake Nyassa, where the glossina palpalis is unknown but where another species, the glossina morsitans, abounds. It is true that there are other regions infested by the glossina morsitans where sleeping sickness is unknown, but there is this difference, that they are high and dry, while the localities which have been referred to are low and damp. The inference is that the climatic conditions are as important a factor in the transmission of the disease as the species of fly that infests the moist and warm places where the disease abounds may become its carriers. It is evident that the plan adopted in Uganda of removing the population from epidemic areas is a sound one, but if it is the case that all tsetse flies are potential carriers of the disease the task of extirpation will be a more extensive one than was anticipated. It is a more encouraging fact that in any case, in the most favourable circumstances, the parasite undergoes development in only about five per cent of the flies infested by it. There does not therefore seem to be any essential connection between the fly and the parasite. The matter is evidently one in connection with which extensive experiments must be made before final conclusions are reached.—*Stiffman*.

THE KOREAN FAMILY LINE.

Koreans think the world and all of their ancestral seat, family line, genealogical table, etc. Pride of birth-rites, severely over poverty and ignorance of every sort, as well as over every other man's success. Greatness may be moth eaten and old beyond the days of Gough's Khan, may be but the threadbare remains of no end of reverse and grinding poverty, but the family seat is talked of, and introduced into conversation with all the pride and haughtiness of the first lord of the land.

The writer met a little five-year-old boy the other day. He had a very soiled jacket on and a wide and dusty pair of padded pantaloons. He was standing quite alone and seemed lost. I asked him, "Who are you?" "I am a Yun an Yi," said the boy. Now the Yun an Yi's date their origin from General So of the Tangs, Chiao, who in 641 A.D. conquered Paik, one of the early kingdoms of Korea. Since then these Yi's have been the most exclusive aristocrats and have gone proudly by in a palanquin while the rest of the world walked. This little chubby-faced laddie looked up at me and said "I'm a Yun an Yi." "Have you had breakfast?" I asked. He nodded his head but no word was uttered. "Are you lost?" I inquired, and he wagged his head to say no. "Then who is your father?" He said "Yun an Yi," and that was all his little soul would grant me. He had drawn in with his first breath and consciousness of life the fact that he was one of the Yi's of Yun an, and that his trousers might be soiled, and a dark brush of twentieth century bread and cheese might be on each cheek, and the world might annex or go to destruction, but he was a Yun an Yi. The pride of family is very great and any cross word, that comes to make posterity hang its head for a thousand years.

No class date ever intermarry. A missionary in Korea once knew a young man who seemed suited to wed a girl of her acquaintance and so the set about in true Western fashion to make a match. All was settled till it was found that the bungling Westerner had fixed up two wed who were of the same family seat. They had been first cousins somewhere in the days of Augustus Caesar, and it was contrary to all the laws of heaven and earth for two such to mate. The girl's mother with a long knife, a wild eye and a stomach full of words, threatened to cut off the foreigner, and her posier for pinning such a marriage. There was fire and smoke and no end of wild shriek and foaming fi, but the marriage came off, for the Westerner was set to in her way. This family line was ruined, and the old woman took herself off to Mexico with a lot of emigrants to escape the shame of it.

A rumour almost got abroad a few years ago that the royalties of Europe (referred to, of course, and recessed, coasts and second cousins. Had it truly become known, England might have had to walk with a less high and mighty gait. One of these days it will take all of Great Britain's backing to stand the shock of it.

Some families are born of eggs, some like the Ko's of a d Yangs come out of the rocks and grow d. The egg shells have mouldered into dust, but the world still shows you where the *Koprosyngs* first manifested it themselves to the light of day in the island of Queipart. Recently an official from Seoul went poking about and tapping with his walking-stick the sacred rocks where these ancestors had come forth. It all but caused a riot, this light treatment of so grave a matter. In the old families the records are kept and written out generation after generation.

What will-a-cession do with the old family line?

SHIPBUILDING AT NAGASAKI.

WORK COMPLETED AND IN HAND AT MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD.

The Mitsui Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works, Nagasaki, have a considerable quantity of new work on hand, including vessels for the Imperial Navy and one for the Chinese Navy. During the present year, says the *Nagasaki Press*, they have launched and completed for sea two large vessels for the Onaka Shosen Kai, viz., *Panama Maru*, 6,037 tons, 3,216 horse-power, and *Mexico Maru*, 6,063 tons, 3,195 horse-power. These steamers are now in service between Hongkong and Tacoma, via Japan, and while specially built for freight-carrying have some good passenger accommodations. Before the end of 1910, an ocean-going torpedo-boat destroyer and two steam trawlers will be launched. The destroyer will be fitted with Parsons' steam turbines. One of the trawlers, the *Fukutsu-maru*, will be of 216 tons, 1,000 and 450 horse-power, and is being built for Mr. Hashimoto, of Nagasaki. The other, ordered by the Steam Fishing Company of Nagasaki, will be of 195 tons gross and 400 horse-power. Other work in hand includes the construction of the following vessels:—

Yamakaze, an ocean-going torpedo-boat destroyer with turbine engines; Second class cruiser for the Imperial Navy, turbine engines;

Three steel water boats, each of 24 tons, for the Imperial Navy;

Shiyo Maru, for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, a sister-ship to the *Toyo Maru* and *Chiyo Maru*, 13,700 tons, 10,150 horse-power, turbine engines;

Gunboat for the Chinese Navy;

Shelter-deck steamer for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 6,600 tons, 5,500 horse-power; and

Cannado Maru, three-deck steamer, 6,000 tons, 5,000 horse-power, for the Onaka Shosen Kaisha.

The turbine engines referred to above are all of the Parsons' type and will be built at the Engine Works, Akasaka, the Mitsui Bishi Company possessing exclusive rights to the patent in Japan.

The liner *Poon* the other day arrived at Liverpool from China with a cargo of thousands of carcasses of frozen pigs, ducks, fowls, and turkeys.

TOLSTOY AT EIGHTY-TWO.

A VIGOROUS OLD AGE.

Count Tolstoy, novelist and countryman, social reformer and aristocrat, was eighty-two last month (September 10th). *Home Counties* has a very interesting article on Tolstoy as "The Great Countryman" with his 18,000 acres in the *World's Work* (London). It is in the form of a conversation with Mr. Aylmer Maude, Tolstoy's biographer.

"The reason why the first consecutive and intimate account of Tolstoy's later years does not come to the world from Russia itself is that there are aspects of the Count's life that may not be freely written about in his own country. Among non-Russians, Mr. Maude, who made Tolstoy's acquaintance nearly a quarter of a century ago, was the man best qualified to tell the tale," which is published by Constable's.

Mr. Maude says that "after leaving the university and after leaving the army he went back of Yasnaya Polyana. When he married in 1852 he settled down on the estate and hardly ever went away. He very seldom went up to Moscow or anywhere else, and he put in fifteen years of novel-writing and estate-managing, breeding horses and cattle and pigs, keeping bees on a large scale, planting large apple orchards and trees, and managing the estate generally.

"He once said of his farming: 'I only ask that it should not demand of me so much attention and participation as to deprive me of my tranquillity!'

"After the period of the 'Conversion' he took a distaste to estate-managing for profit. But he had a very severe attack of agriculture as a moral duty, as helping the peasants, as the normal way of life. That lasted pretty well up to 1891, when there was a bad famine and he threw up everything and went off for a couple of years to the famine district and worked among the famine-stricken. When he returned home—he was then already over sixty—he had a great accumulation of literary work and problems that were occupying his mind very much, and partly from old age and partly from his natural bent to literature he was drawn away from his agricultural labour, excepting intermittently and for the sake of exercise.

"Even when he was living in Moscow he had to find some form of physical work to keep himself fit. 'In the mornings,' he said, 'I try to work, but it goes badly. At two or three o'clock I go across the River Moskva to saw up timber. And when I have the strength and with to do it, it refreshes me, strengthens me, and I see something of real life, into which—I but for a moment—I dive and am refreshed.'"

"His love of the country and his dislike of towns sprang partly from his keen appreciation of the charm of Nature. At one time he frequently carried flowers in his leather girdle. "No bad weather was allowed to interfere with his daily walk (his brother-in-law, writes of the earlier period of his married life). He could put up with a loss of appetite, which he occasionally suffered, but he could never go a day without a sharp walk in the open air."

Here is an interesting glimpse of what Tolstoy's wife thought of some of his doings:— "You have sent away Andrian (a manservant), who was desperately anxious to stay out the month, and have let the man-cook go, for whom it would also have been a pleasure to do something for his pension; and from morning to evening you will be doing unprofitable physical work, which even among the peasants is done by the young men and the women-folk. So! you would have been better and more useful for you here with the children. Of course, you will say that to live so accords with your convictions, and that you enjoy it. That is another matter, and I can only say: 'Enjoy yourself!' but all the same I am annoyed that such mental strength should be lost at log-splitting, lighting stoves, and making boots—which are all excellent as a rest or change of occupation, but not as a special employment. Well, enough for that! Had I not written it, I should have remained vexed, but now it is past, and the thing amuses me, and I have quieted down, saying: 'Let the child amuse itself as it likes, so long as it does not cry'—a Russian proverb."

RAILWAYS TO CONNECT INDIA, BURMA AND FAR EAST.

The *Englishman* of Oct. 29, says:—We shall soon have railways connecting India and Burma with the Far East. It is proposed to build a railway between Bangkok and Singapore, and it is computed that it will take seven years to complete the road. Three to four thousand workmen will be employed under the supervision of British and German engineers. The spirit of railroad building seems to have taken possession of the East in earnest. Already a trunk line 490 miles long runs from Singapore to Penang down the western side of the Malay Peninsula, with branches to various towns. The capital invested in railroads in the Malay States and Malacca and Penang is £5,187,000, exclusive of over £1,000,000 expended in constructing the Johore State railroad.

THE SENATE OF CHINA.

A CRITICISM.

If we are to criticize the Teaching Yuan in any way it would be on the ground that, as yet, none of the members have spoken boldly for the Government's side, though it is known many hold views different from those who have been most active in the debates. And, on the other hand, the provincial members should be criticized for their apparent intolerance in refusing to give respectful hearing to those whose views differ from their own.

It is the right, and the duty, of every member to give his views on any question fully and fearlessly. Unless this is done there can be no proper discussion. The basis of representative government, we take it, is respect for the rights of the minority. If the majority adopts a policy of refusing to hear those of different views, as it has on several occasions, the Teaching Yuan will discredit itself in the eyes of the people. It is equally important that members of the minority resort themselves.—*Peking Daily News*.

COMMERCIAL.

24th November, 1 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E.S. Kadoorie & Co.

Allagars	5/-
Anglo-Java	Ts. 7 1/2
Anglo-Malaya	24/-
Balgownles	\$ 0.75
Bortams	7/-
Carey Uniteds	17/6 prem.
Castlefields	10/-
Changkat Serdangs	\$8 1/2
Choras (part paid)	\$8 prem.
Do. (fully paid)	\$8
Damarasaras	10/-
Eastern Internationals	13/3 prem.
Glencays	\$2.00
Highlands and Lowlands	107/6
Indragilis	\$1 1/2
Kannings	6/- prem.
Kuala Lumpur	16 1/2
Ledburys	74/-
Linggis	16/0
London Asiatics	3/6
London Ventures	5/3
Merillmans	6/-
Pajamas	\$1 1/2
Pegohs	\$3 1/2
Rubber Trusts	1/- prem.
Sandycrofts	\$2 1/2
Sapongas	27/-
Seafords	140/-
Shelfords	72/6
Singapore & Johore	\$2 1/2
Sungel Chohs	95/-
Sungel Kappas	13/9
Tangkahs	33/-
Tooragles	par
United Serdangs	117/6
United Sumatras	\$1 1/2
United Langkats	80/-
Duffs	12 1/2
Tronohs	32/6
Pata Rubber	6 1/2 per lb.

STRAITS BERTAM TRANSFERS.

DISHONOURD BY COMPANY IN LONDON.

Penang, November 12. Messrs. Adams and Allan, solicitors, notify the receipt of a cable from London from the Straits Bertam Rubber Company, stating they have received forged transfer receipts in respect of shares in the company. It is alleged that the forgeries are on paper bearing the watermark of the Union Trust Co., Singapore.

The public are warned accordingly. The forgeries of transfer receipts of Straits Bertam shares, to which brief allusion was made on Saturday, seem to be much more extensive even than the recent Duff forgeries. At the present moment a number of approximately 10,000 shares are under suspicion in Singapore alone and there is no saying how many more have not yet come to light.

The fact that such forgeries did exist was first conveyed to Messrs. Reuben and Guiton, of The Arcade, on Saturday morning, by a cable from their London agents—The Grammonts on transfer receipt, and had sent them home to be registered. Then, on Saturday, came the cable saying that the shares purporting to be transferred were already registered in the name of quite a different individual to the vendor and the transfers appeared to have been forged.

Other broking firms, we understand, have been victimised and a number of clerks are believed to have taken unjustifiable advantage for loans. The police are investigating.

Rumours are also current in regard to forgeries of other shares, Malacca India and Merillman being mentioned.—*Strait Times*.

WAITING TWELVE MINUTES FOR RESCUE.

Cavite, October 17.

Only his prowess as a swimmer saved from death an employee at the Navy yard named Kingle on Sunday night when he fell overboard from the naval ferry, "Rapido," and the work of volunteer lifesavers was delayed 12 long minutes by the unpreparedness of the ferry for such a contingency.

When the first cry of "man overboard" was raised, the marines and sailors on board made a dash for the preservers but not one could be found on the decks save those under the stars. When these had finally been thrown into the bay, the man was far astern in pitch darkness. Under the leadership of the mail orderly several of the passengers made a rush for the launch's boat but again they found themselves balked by lack of preparation for an accident. The boat was so securely tied up that its ropes had to be cut before it could be lowered.

Even when the boat was finally in the water the sailors had to paddle as the rowlocks were tied up and could not be used for the emergency. But Mr. Kingle managed to keep himself afloat for those interminable 12 minutes, and got to Cavite little the worse for his experience.

Events Coming.

Saturday, 26th November.
H.M.S. "Kent's Sports."

Wednesday, 30th November.
St. Andrew's Ball.

Saturday, 3rd December.
Boxing at City Hall, 9 p.m.
Bazaar at St. Paul's College.

Thursday, 6th December.
Bazaar at St. Andrew's Hall in aid of Asile della Salute Enforce.

Wednesday, 11th December.
Hongkong Philharmonic Society Concert.

Friday, 23rd December.
Police Ball.

Saturday, 31st December.
Concert at Club Germania.

Today's Advertisements.

HONGKONG.

TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1909.
APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED, of No. 18 Bank Buildings, Hongkong, and No. 22 Museum Road, Shanghai, China, Tobacco Manufacturers, have, on the 14th day of November, 1910, applied for the Registration, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—

"The Trade Mark consists of an oval panel in which is depicted the bust of a Chinese in full official winter costume, with a small white badge on the left breast on which are written two Chinese characters (Yi Yuen) meaning 'Senator.' Above the panel is the word 'Senator' in English, and below the panel the name of the Company in English."

In the name of the BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED, of No. 18 Bank Buildings, Hongkong, and No. 22 Museum Road, Shanghai, China, Tobacco Manufacturers, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the Applicants forthwith in respect of the following goods:—MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, in Class 45.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Registrar of Trade Marks, Hongkong.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1910.
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, LTD.,
JOHN F. SCHERRED.

7471
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

The Company's Steamship

"KAGA MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on, unless instructions are given to the contrary, before Noon, 10 A.M.

Goods not cleared by the 30th November, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1910.

THE penetrating power of the 12 inch gun was recently demonstrated at Sandy Hook, when a concrete wall twenty feet thick and heavily reinforced with steel beams was pierced by a 12 inch shell fired at high velocity. The equivalent penetration for this shell would have been twenty-two inches of armour. Although the concrete was mastered by the gun, the way it stood up to the attack was, we understand, gratifying to the authorities and confirms its fitness for use in coast fortifications.

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THE ORINA STATION.		LAST REPORTED AT	
CAPTAIN.			
Acting-Commander P. H. Noble	...	Shanghai	on route Hongkong
Captain E. B. Kiddle	...	Shanghai	
1st-Comdr B. G. Washington	...	Shanghai	
Lieut.-Commander L. H. Donovan	...	Wei-hai-wei	
Commander H. Lynes	...	Shanghai	
Master W. Smith	...	Hongkong	
Commander H. R. Vaisie	...	Cooling	
Lieut.-Commander G. R. Lund	...	Hongkong	
Captain John Nicholas	...	Shanghai	
Lieut.-Commander B. J. Guy, V.G.	...	Amoy	
Lieut.-Commander H. S. Monroe	...	Hongkong	
Lieut.-Commander G. S. Heathcote	...	Hongkong	
Captain S. Farquhar	...	Yangtze	
Lieut.-Commander T. J. S. Lynch	...	Sandakan	
Act-Captain F. O. Lewis north	...	Hongkong	
Act-Captain A. Lowndes	...	Mitsui Bay	
Captain H. L. P. Heard	...	Hongkong	
Lieut.-Commander G. P. Leitch	...	Yangtze	
Lieut.-Commander O. H. Woodward	...	Amoy	
Commander Lambie	...	West River	
Lieut.-Commander Cosmo. A. O. Douglas	...	West River	
Lieut.-Commander K. J. Southby	...	Yantai	
Lieut.-Commander J. M. Barker	...	Hongkong	
Gunner E. J. Trillo	...	Hongkong	
Commander C. J. Eyras	...	Yangtze	
Lieut.-Commander K. J. Buchanan	...	Shanghai	
Lieut.-Comdr. M. B. Baillie Hamilton	...	Hongkong	
Lieut.-Commander R. E. Lind	...	Singapore	
Lieut.-Commander G. B. Hancock	...	Hongkong	
Lieut.-Commander G. B. Hartford	...	Yangtze	
Lieut.-Commander M. H. Wilding	...	Yangtze	
Lieut.-Comdr. R. R. Brooks	...		

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ £1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$16,500,000 }	\$2,029 3 0	{ £2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex 1/8th = \$12.45 }	5 %	{ \$80 buyers \$86 10/- }
National Bank of China, Limited.....	99,925	£7	£6	{ £4,000 \$1,30,000 }	\$30,552	\$2 (London 1/6) for 1909	\$80 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$154,583 \$102,797 \$125,000 }	none	\$15 for 1909	8 1/2 %	\$180 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 236,000 Tls. 368,044 Tls. 137,308 \$1,000,000 \$198,848 \$105,240 \$118,985 }	Tls. 105,719	Final div. of 7 1/2 % for '09 making 15 % in all	5 %	Tls. 110
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$198,848 \$105,240 \$118,985 }	\$287,084	{ Final of \$30 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim divid- end of \$30 per share for 1909	X	{ \$25 buyers }
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$394,405 \$199,264 }	\$707,037	{ \$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$3 on account of 1909	7 1/2 %	\$105 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$550,348 \$301,168 }	\$438,406	\$6 and bonus \$2 for '08	7 %	\$116 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.....	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,400,000 }	\$425,218	\$27 for 1908	8 %	{ \$250 buyers }
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited...	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$57,743 \$230,000 \$100,589 }	Dr. \$57,777	\$4 1/2 for 1906	\$8
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$250,000 \$				

Hotel.

ROLLER SKATING RINK
AT THE
BELLE VIEW HOTEL,
SHAUKIWAN ROAD.

Telephone No. 907.

DAILY SESSIONS 10 A.M. to 12 Noon and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. Admission 25 cents; and 5 P.M. to 8 P.M. and 9 P.M. to 11 P.M. Admission 50 cents.

Season Tickets \$1 each per month.
Ice Drinks, Best Brands of Liquors served at tables on the Lawn or private Verandahs.Meals a la carte at all hours.
Dining Rooms can be reserved by application to the Manager.

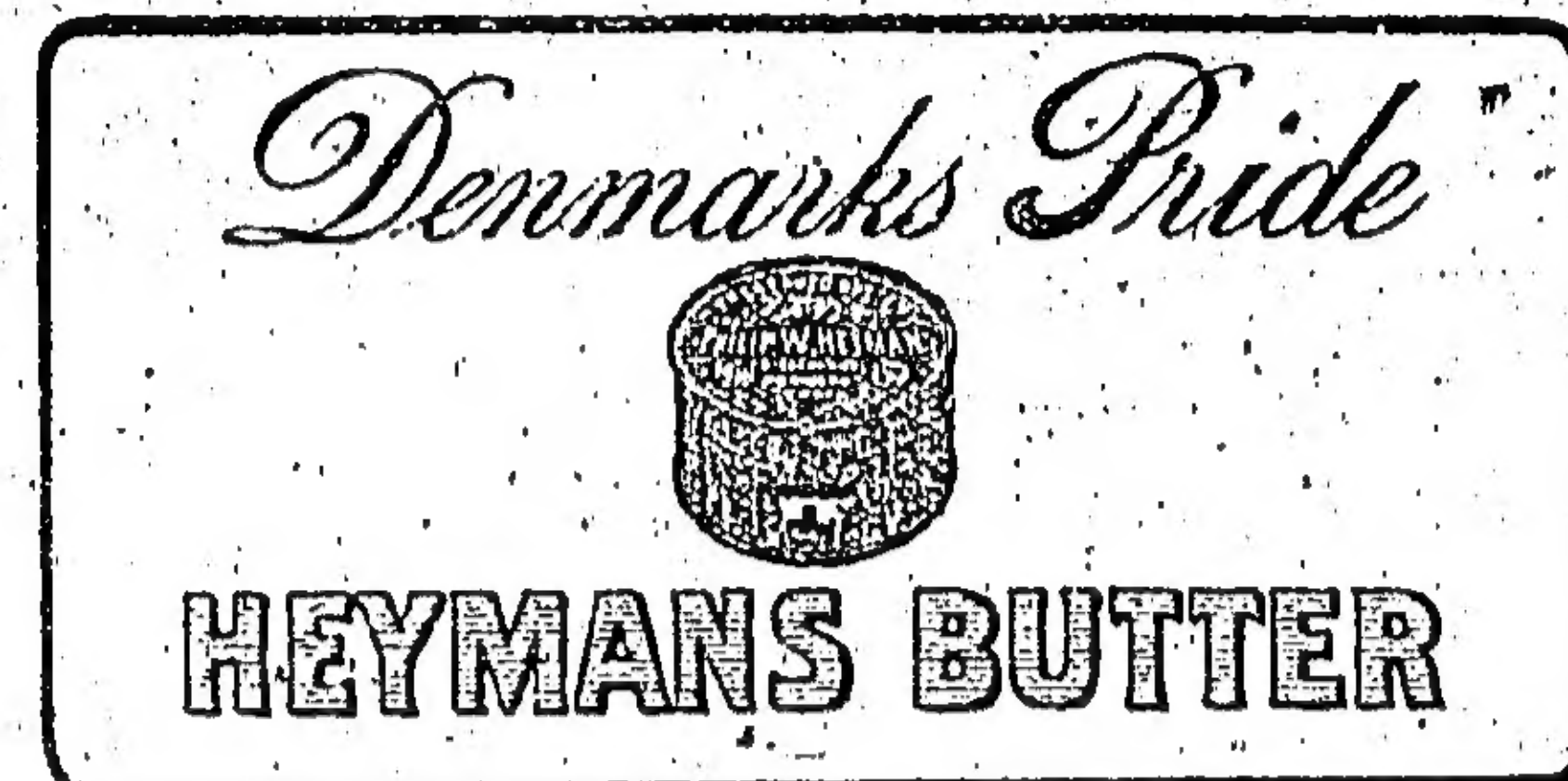
A String Band will play every WEDNESDAY and SUNDAY from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.

A Special Car leaves the rink at 11.10 p.m. every night and runs up to the Hongkong Hotel.

W. GALLAGHER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1910.

Intimations



SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

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PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes
10.00 a.m.	10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m.	11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
12.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.00 p.m.	1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
2.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m.	3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
4.00 p.m.	4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
6.00 p.m.	6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
7.00 p.m.	7.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

NIGHT GARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes	9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes	10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes	11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes	12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes	1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes	2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes	3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes	4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes	5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes	6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

NIGHT GARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 2.15 p.m., 11.10 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL GARS by Arrangement at the

Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SONS,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1910.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LIKWONG LOONG & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has re-opened their
FURNITURE STOREat
No. 39, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to
order in any design required.Have been patronised by the Hongkong
Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co.,
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other
leading Establishments in the Colony, to
whom reference can be made as to the
Superior Workmanship and Materials of the
Furniture, &c., supplied.Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as
follows:—"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI
KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to
our Dispensary and gave us every satis-
faction." (Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.

15th May, 1901.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and
CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED

Wentworth 4th August 1901

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORITY of the ITALIAN

CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of
Hongkong and the Coast Ports for their kind
patronage and support, and desires to state
that she will be pleased to receive orders for
all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Goss
and Collars renewed on old ones.Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Chil-
dren's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery,
Materials can be supplied, if required.The Superiority will also be most grateful
for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made
into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools,
who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1904.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

THE COMING SEASON'S NOVELTIES

FROM
RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS.

LARGE SELECTION OF

XMAS CARDS

Picture Puzzle Postcards,
Painting Books, Birthday Books,
Tuck's Annual, Walking Animals, Mechanical
Toys, Marionettes, Rocking Animals, &c.

ALSO FOR SALE